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before both the Superior Court and the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts.

"These random recollections" do, as the author hopes they will, "tend to prove that the practice of law, possibly considered by some a dry and uninteresting pursuit, is occasionally enlivened by incidents of an amusing character." At least, it does prove this if the reader happens to be an optimist. If, on the other hand, he is a pessimist, the reading of the book is more apt to stir up in him a longing for the return of the good old days when competition in the "law business" was not so keen, and it was possible for every man to take time to enjoy his work as much as Mr. Torrey very obviously has done.

E. A. I.

Work-Accidents and the Law. By Crystal Eastman, Member and Secretary New York State Employers' Liability Commission. Charities Publication Committee, New York, 1910. 350 pp.

The present volume is the second of a series of six volumes, which represent the labors of the Pittsburg Survey, published under the Russell Sage Foundation. The book is in the main economic rather than juristic. By a careful marshalling of his material, the author commands the attention of even the casual reader from the start, and does not permit it to flag until the lesson of the work has been taught.

The problems which the writer seeks to solve, by laboratory methods, taking Pittsburg as a cross-section out of the heart of the question, are, first, what are work-accidents, their causes, results, and economic significance; and, second, what relief does the law afford in these cases, and wherein, if at all, is this insufficient. This is no unpractical theoretical discussion. The whole book is permeated with a spirit of strict scientific inquiry. The facts are undisputed, the answers logically follow from them. After a brief discussion of the doctrine of "employers' liability," from its inception down to the present, and the by-products of the doctrine, the author considers the trend of legislative relief, and concludes with suggested changes which are of some originality, and will be found fair and reasonable. The appendices are of great value, consisting of articles on side-issues suggested

by the main argument, progressive statutes of certain States, and statistics of interest.

Taken as a whole, the work is convincing and important, and of value to every person who is interested in the problem of life as it is. The volume marks a distinct advance in such investigations.
C. R. W.

A Treatise on the Law of Labor Unions. W. A. Martin. John Byrne & Co., Washington, D. C., 1910. xxix, pp. 649.

Although the first case dealing with Labor Unions was decided prior to 1720, still most of the cases on the subject, the author tells us, have been decided within the last two decades. This alone shows that the subject is essentially of modern development. That being the case it necessarily follows that the law is in an unsatisfactory state and the Courts in great conflict. For that reason also, as the law on this subject begins to harmonize and settle, as it must when it is before the Court so much, the book will soon become out of date. Nevertheless, the book is a very valuable one and well worth owning.

The book is a very comprehensive and complete treatise. A sentence in heavy type at the head of each chapter gives an idea of the scope of the chapter, and each section is likewise headed by a sentence in heavy type, giving an idea of its scope.

The book not only deals with trade disputes, which forms its greater part, but includes the subject of the internal administration of the Union and a chapter on the protection of union labels. An appendix of a hundred and twenty odd pages is devoted to forms of pleading injunctions and restraining orders.

A Treatise on Secret Liens and Reputed Ownership. Abram I. Elkus and Gurrard Glen. Baker, Voorhis & Co. New York, 1910. xxxi, pp. 195.

The authors have chosen a subject which is of daily importance to the general practitioner. Every time the question of security comes up, the question of the value of that security to the one party or the other is necessarily involved. In many instances the borrower, very naturally, in order that his credit may not be impaired, desires to conceal from the general public the fact that security is demanded. Thus he endeavors to make use of a secret lien. The value of this lien is not only important to the parties,